



Research Article

Underexpression of *hsa-miR-449* family and their promoter hypermethylation in infertile men: A case-control study

Reza Najafipour¹ Ph.D., Abdolmabood Momeni² M.Sc., Farideh Yousefipour³ Ph.D., Shaghayegh Mousavi⁴ M.Sc., Sahar Moghbelinejad¹ Ph.D.

¹Research Institute for Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, Cellular and Molecular Research Centre, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.

²Biology Department, School of Basic Science, Arak University, Arak, Iran.

³National Institute of Engineering and Biotechnology, Tehran, Iran.

⁴Department of Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.

Corresponding Author:

Sahar Moghbelinejad;
Qazvin University of Medical
Sciences, Bahaonar ave.,
Qazvin, Iran.
Postal Code: 341197-5981
Tel: (+98) 9123116257
Email:
smoghbelinejad@qums.ac.ir

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Abstract

Background: Post-transcriptional microRNAs (miRNAs) have a important pattern in the spermatogenesis process.

Objective: Study of the expression and methylation of *hsa-miR-449* family in sperm samples of infertile men.

Materials and Methods: In this case-control study, we recruited 74 infertile men (with asthenozoospermia, teratozoospermia, asthenoteratozoospermia, and oligoasthenoteratozoospermia) and 30 control samples. Methylation-specific PCR (MSP) method was used for methylation evaluation of *hsa-miR-449 a, b, c* promoter. By Real time PCR (qRT-PCR) method, we showed downregulation of *hsa-miR-449 a, b, c* in the sperm samples of infertile men and compared it to their fertile counterparts.

Results: There was significant underexpression, in *hsa-miR-449-b* in oligoasthenoteratospermic samples ($p = 0.0001$, $F = 2.9$). About the methylation pattern, infertile men showed high frequency of methylation in the promoter of *hsa-miR-449 a, b, c* in comparison to controls (60.8% vs 23.3%), the highest amount of methylation was observed in oligoasthenoteratospermia samples (81.2%).

Conclusion: In this study, low expression and high methylation of *hsa-miR-449-b* were observed in infertile men in compared to control samples, which can be one of the causes of defective spermatogenesis.

Key words: Spermatogenesis, miR-449, Expression, Epigenetic.

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